BOMBAY GAZETTE.

VOLUME XXV.] WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1814. [NUMBER 1260.

FOR FREIGHT,

TO

Trincomalie, and Madras,

THE SHIP

CORNWALLIS,

CAPT. WEBSTER,

WILL SAIL, EARLY NEXT MONTH

Has very good accommodation for

HORSES,

FOR PARTICULARS ENQUIRE OF

NOWROJEE NASSERVANJEE,

Bombay, 27th July 1814.

CARD.

THE HOUSE and CART advertised on Saturday last, for sale, will be sold this evening at 5 o'Clock, as heretofore mentioned, the Sale being postponed thro' the great fall of rain.

Bombay, 27th July 1814.

Boyce, Kempt and Co.

WILL THIS DAY SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

At their Rooms.

THE wearing apparel, books and other effects of an Officer deceased.

Bombay, 27th July 1814.

Boyce, Kempt and Co.

BEG leave to acquaint the GENTLEMEN of the Settlement, that from unavoidable circumstances the sale of books advertised for today, has been postponed, until Saturday next the 30th Instant.

Bombay, 27th July 1814.

NEW CHARTER.

FOR SALE,

AT THE

GAZETTE OFFICE,

A few remaining Copies

OF THE

Company's New Charter.

PRICE; 7 RUPEES EACH.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, July 27th 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right H'ble the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 4th JULY 1814.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council, is pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon George Wigham, to perform the Medical duties of the Residency of Malwan.

Bombay Castle, 16th July 1814.

Mrs. Gell, Widow of the late Lieutenant George Gell, of the 1st Battalion 8th Regiment, Native Infantry, is admitted on the Pension Establishment from the date of her husband's decease.

Bombay Castle, 21st July 1814.

In pursuance of the orders of the Hon'ble Court to confide the execution of the duties of the Office of Military Auditor General to an Officer of superior rank to Lieutenant (now Captain) Hough; Lieutenant Colonel William Brookes of the Corps of Engineers, is appointed to the Office of Military Auditor General until the further pleasure of the Hon'ble Court shall be known; Captain Hough is appointed Deputy Military Auditor General, and Lieutenant Snodgrass, Assistant to the Auditor General; the appointments to have effect from the 1st of the ensuing month of August.

In thus giving effect to the Orders of the Hon'ble Court, the Governor in council considers it no more than an act of justice due to Captain Hough, to express the satisfaction he has derived from the creditable manner in which he has discharged the duties of Military Auditor General, during the period he has officiated at the Head of the Department.

Lieutenant Colonel Brookes will take his Seat at the Military Board, in virtue of his appointment of Military Auditor General.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH, Sec. to Govt.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.—July 20th Ship Lord Castlereagh Captain M. B. Laing, from Sea.—Ditto 22d Ship Hannah Captain A. M. Quaker, from Sea.—Ditto 24th Ship Alexander Captain Wm. Harris, returned into the Harbour on account of bad weather.

SAILED.—21st Ship Alexander, Captain Wm. Harris to Madras and Bengal.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.—On the 25th Instant, the Lady of Captain Strover; Artillery Assistant Commissary of Stores at this Presidency, of a Son.

TO A CORRESPONDENT.

☞ We thank Ophimee for his very amusing letter, which, as he will perceive, we have inserted in our columns of to-day.—We perfectly accord with him in his observations upon *kissing*, and are of opinion that Joannes Secundus could not have acquitted himself better on the subject than he has.—We shall feel obliged by his communicating from time to time every such like beneficial instance as may occur to him in the course of his peregrinations, for tho' it is our misfortune to have nothing to *kiss* but "the rod" for having remained so long in a solitary state we yet, by no means, begrudge to others that delightful "auxiliary excitement."

The Gazette.

BOMBAY, JULY 27, 1814.

NO intelligence whatever from the gulph has arrived during the last week. We are, of course unable to communicate any news of a later date from Europe than what we have already given. The next budget will, in all probability contain the particulars of Louis the eighteenth's elevation to the throne of his ancestors. If it should, however, we are not quite clear that we ought to congratulate the world thereon. We rather think not; being inclined to apprehend that a better peace might be made with one who was entirely at our mercy, as Buonaparté may be said to be, or with one who would take from us the diadem of France solely and purely as a *gift*, as would the King of Rome, if he took it at all.

There are other reasons also which make us doubt whether we ought to rejoice at their restoration, but as, after all their sufferings, it might, by some, be thought unamiable if not uncharitable to adduce them, we forbear to do so.

We have inserted an account taken from the Francfort Journals, of Marshal Macdonald's death; but we are by no means disposed to give it credit.

Buonaparté some time since appointed a committee from the legislative body to examine the correspondence between the ministers of the allies and his own cabinet, and to report upon what they deemed, to be the conduct required by France. That report, (lately published in most of the Madras papers) as will be seen by the following extract, from the Francfort Journals, dated lower Rhine 7th February, was by no means acceptable to the higher powers, viz.t.

"When Mr. Laine, the celebrated lawyer of Bourdeaux, had finished his report, the duke of Massa president of the legislative body, rose & declaredhim outlawed. M. Laine replied.

"I should rather have declared you outlawed, since you dare to attack the liberty of the representatives of the people.

The Emperor informed of what had passed, appeared unexpectedly in the following sitting, and reproached the members of the legislative body that they were ruining France, and that two battles lost in the heart of France did not strike him so sensible a blow as their conduct,—for he had but in view the glory and the happiness of the Empire. The Emperor spoke a long time, walking up and down the hall and being violently agitated.

M. Laine was to be arrested, but, on account of circumstances, the minister of the police was not of that opinion, and obtained for him, under his personal responsibility, permission to return to Bourdeaux under the inspection of a commissioner specially appointed for that purpose.

Afterwards several members of the legislative body were arrested; and search was even made in the provinces after several of those who had quitted Paris. It is probable that Mr. Laine is of this number.

The legislative body has been adjourned without the members having received their provision."

Antwerp at the date of the last accounts, was not taken nor was it likely to be so owing to General Bulow and the force under him having been called off to join the grand army. The garrisson was making frequent sorties and laying the country near it under contribution. In truth while Buonaparté possesses Antwerp ond Lisle Flanders must remain subject to these excursions.

The French have sunk their vessels to the water's edge, and lain a thick covering of horsedung over the decks, to extinguish the bombs and rockets, and defeat all attempts to set them on fire.

Aecording to a letter contained in the Francfort Journals from Rosendaal, dated the 10th of March, it would appear that our troops had made an attempt to surprize Bergen op-zoom, which had been attended with the most disastrous consequences. It seems that on the 8th, about 3000 English left Rosendaal and the adjacent places at ten, in the morning supplied with scaling ladders and every article necessary to enable them to carry a place by escalade &c. they reached during the course of that day Halteren (which is between Steenbergen & Bergen-nop-zoom) and from thence, during the following night made the unfortunate attack we allude to. About eight o'clock 1,000 men approached the Fortress in perfect silence, escaladed the rampart, to all appearance most successfully, & penetrated into the town. At the same moment the rest of the troops approached the gates, and seeing them open they formed the belief that they should be able to enter with little if any opposition. But the enemy previously apprized of our plan had taken their measures accordingly, and so disposed of a part of their force as to be able to assail, at one and the same moment, as well the English troops which escaladed the ramparts as those which entered the town by the gate, with a murderous shower of grape which poured at once from all the cannon which had been placed at the ends of the different streets. Our troops behaved with their accustomed gallantry, and with unequal numbers sustained for a considerable time the brunt of the enemies fire, but were, as might be expected, ultimately compelled, to retreat with very considerable loss, the killed, wounded, & those who were taken prisoners amounting it is said to 1500 men.

From what we are able to collect we are induced to think, in the event of hostilities continuing in France, that the next movement of the Marquis Wellington will be on Lyons. He will first advance as we imagine on the right bank of the Dordogne (pursuing the course of that river nearly to the mountains of Auvergne) and then take the direction of Clermont.

According to an article contained in the *Journal du Paris*, dated Marseilles the 12th of February, it appears that a division of the *Toulon* fleet, consisting of three sail of the line, and two frigates, commanded by vice Admiral Cosman, sailed from that port, with the view of meeting a vessel expected from Genoa—that to the south of cape Sicié they descried part of the English fleet which immediately bore down towards them under a press of sail. That those ships which were in advance had been able to regain, with facility, Toulon, but that the *Romulus* of 74 & the Adrienne Frigate had suffered in action with the English very severely before they could do so. The former had 70 and the latter 11 killed and wounded.—

At an assembly of the Cortez which was held on the 3d of February one of its members, Monsieur Reyna having said that Ferdinand the 7th would become the very moment he put his foot on Spanish ground the absolute Sovereign and Lord of his people, he was hooted at by the spectators, and compelled to quit the assembly.

General Hull the American General is to be tried at Albany, by a military commission, on charges preferred against him by the Secretary of State for the war department. He is accused of treason, cowardice and supineness.

The Sloop of war, *John Adams*, was to convey Messrs. Clay and Russel to Gothenburg. It was thought they would sail from America about the 20th of February.

Lord Montgomerie died at Alicant, immediately on his arrival there from Palermo, where he had been for two years, in the hopes of procuring relief from a settled pulmonary complaint.

The Rev. Dr. Middleton, formerly of Nor-

olk, is appointed resident Bishop in the East Indies.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

I read with much pleasure the sentiments of "*Civilis*" which appeared in your last number and although I agree with him, that the Town of Bombay is neither conspicuous for its beauty, or its magnificence, or have the plans suggested for its improvement, met so fully with that encouragement from the Public we had reason to hope they would have done, still, even in its present state, and appearance, I am of opinion, the merit of the Artist or the splendour of the statues, alluded to, could in no very considerable degree, have been lessened, had they been placed in it.

"Civilis" perhaps, is not aware of the many efforts made of late years, at this Presidency, to Institute a Military fund, for the relief of Widows and Children of deceased Officers and Soldiers, and the complete failure, of every one of them, is greatly to be lamented but, to whatever cause, the unsuccess, hitherto of an intention so laudable, is to be ascribed it is unnecessary now, to enquire, since, it does not appear, that any discouragement, has at any time, been shewn by the majority of the Army, to the Institution itself; for the want of something of the kind, has long been too apparent. It has long been wished for, and from a melancholy instance now before us, it must be admitted, the necessity of the same daily increases.

I wish it merely to be understood if the unsuccess which attended the measure, proposed heretofore with a view of promoting so desirable an object, arose from any want of form or courtesy in the manner, in which they were brought forward, it is to be regretted, that on this ground alone, motives so praise worthy, should be relinquished altogether; therefore to remove this difficulty (if such existed) permit me to suggest that an officer in the first place be deputed by each Regiment, or Battalion to speak the sentiments of his brethren, and if a committee thus selected, be permitted to assemble, I have no doubt in my own mind, but measures so resolved upon, would be generally approved of, and the Institution at once adopted.

Out Station, 24th July 1814. I am Mr. Editor, Your very humble servant. MILES.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Camp Kattiwar, 3d July, 1814.

MR. EDITOR,

In passing a village on our march through Kattiwar, I was astonished to perceive a Kattee with a spear in his hand, and otherwise completely accoutred for the field, sitting across an old brick wall, shouting with a loud voice, and spurring and kicking the wall as if he had been mad.—On my nearer approach I discovered that he was devouring something very like a thin black Snake which he held in his left hand, and which I was informed by a villager was opium. In about half an hour the Kattee dismounted from his seat, and having smoked a chillum, appeared quite composed. On entering into conversation with the old fellow he told me, that having been accustomed all his life to daily exercise, either in plundering his neighbour's villages, or driving off their cattle, it had become so necessary to him, that his opium would never operate until he had taken that kind of recreation. The company Sahib he said, had however of late years put a stop to his favorite exercise in reality, and the famine having deprived him of his Mare, he was reduced to practice in idea upon the brick wall, of which I had just been a witness; and which however he remarked was but a sorry substitute.

Upon further enquiry I found that the natives of the province have a variety of methods, for bringing their dose of opium to work; among others, those of smoking, eating or running are the most common; but I have heard an old Kattee say, that he never could get the largest dose to take effect, unless by kissing his wife; which as an auxiliary excitement, must be both pleasant and proper; and which I am surprized should not have superceded all the other modes, considering that the Kattee Ladies, (who are celebrated and with much justice for beauty,) would doubtless employ a thousand winning arts and endearments to establish so desirable a custom, as a daily duty.

When the Opium has once fairly taken effect, the good man is gradually removed to the clouds where he remains, until the Nisha wears off; when he yauns and gapes till such time as he swallows another;—the Kattees and Rajpoots in this province almost universally take two or three doses in the day, so they may be said to be constantly under the influence of this abominable drug; which, while it is operating, enables them to undergo much hunger and fatigue.—There is nothing relished so much by an Opium eater, as a drink of fresh milk, but the poor fellows are often cheated by their cunning servants; who rub their sleepy master's whiskers with it, and swallow the bason full themselves. The Kattee awaking, calls for his milk; when his beard is appealed to, as evidence of his having drank it,—and of which he is easily persuaded. The Wives, however, in general present the milk from their own delicate hands; as they know, from experience, the excellent effect it has upon the nervous system, deranged by opium; and indeed they often force their Lords to drink more than is quite agreeable.

This long story Mr. Editor requires an apology, which you must find in the large blank space between your articles in the present want of news from the Gulph—however if the apology is not good,—Why, you need not make this *yarn* public—I think, however, you Bombay folks, know nothing of the manner of us Kattees.

OPHIMEE.

Francfort Journals.

MUNICH 22D FEBRUARY.

Our Gazette publishes the following report.

The Austro bavarian army on the 12th took the position of Trainel. The general of cavalry count Wrede established his head-quarters at Trainel F. M. count Hardegg was engaged with the enemy who was at Nogent-Sur-Seine. He drove them from that part of the city which is on the left bank of the Mulhbach. The brave regiment of infantry Szeckler experienced some loss in this encounter. Since the cannonade which has been pretty brisk on both sides, a part of the city has been burnt.

After the battles of Brienne, F. M. Blucher formed a fresh the right wing of the grand allied army. The particular corps of the Army of Silesia under his orders, on the 10th stretched to Chateau Thierry and la Ferte-Sous Jouarre. The head-quarters of the Field Marshal were at Fere-Champenoise.

That day, the corps of general Olsuffief was attacked at Champaubert by an enemy superior in numbers. The Emperor Napoleon advanced with a great number of troops upon the road which leads from Vertus to la Ferté-sous Jouare, and appeared to have the project of penetrating through the Silesian army.

These circumstances determined the F. M. Blucher, not only to set out the same night from Fere-champenoise, with the corps of Kleist and Rapezewitsch, and to take up the position of Bergeres near Vertus, but also instantly to request the general of cavalry count Wrede to stop the march of the enemy by making a movement in his rear, in order to give time, by that, to the isolated corps of the army of Silesia to unite.

General count Wrede received the message of Field Marshal Blucher in the night of the 11th and 12th persuaded of the great utility and necessity of this diversion, we lost not a moment in making the necessary dispositions. The Seine might be passed upon two bridges, at Nogent and at Bray. He ordered the first bavarian division to direct itself upon the first town and the third to force the second.

Nogent was occupied in force by the enemy. The streets were barricaded and the enemy's infantry were posted in a very advantageous manner upon the steeple of the church, in the church yard and behind several ranks of abbatis The corps of Marshal Victor, Duke of Belluno was placed behind the town which formed *a tete de pont*.

The enemy on the contrary had evacuated, Bray. He had destroyed the bridge, and only left a weak garrison at the village of Mony upon the uther bank. The general of division De la Motte entered the town. Some rounds of cannon were sufficient to drive the enemy from the other bank. A small boat was found near the town; Major Horn of the *Etat Major*, threw himself into it with a few arquebusiers and soldiers, in order to direct it; they passed the river, and were happy enough to bring successively 3 great boats from the right bank. A company of arquebusiers of the Regiment of Lowenstein immediately entered them and disembarked at the Village of Mony; several battalions of the division were successively embarked while the Major of Engineers Becker began to re-establish the bridge.

While this was passing at Bray, the columns were formed to attack Nogent. The 1st Battalion of the 10th Regiment of the line, and the 11th Battalion of the company of Ingolstadt advanced to give the assault. The enemy received them with a brisk fire of musquetry; he defended himself with the greatest obstinacy. As it was foreseen that the enemy would be obliged to evacuate Nogent, as soon as he saw himself turned by Bray, the general of cavalry count Wrede; to spare the effusion of blood momentarily suspended the attack, and was content to maintain himself in that part of the city which had already been taken from the enemy. At the begining of the night the tirailleurs of the 10th of the line succeeded in becoming masters of the church yard, from which they drove the enemy. The 3d and the 5th company of this regt. & the company of tirailleurs, of the 2d Battalion of *campagne* advanced at the charging step against the barricades, and successively drove the enemy from all the abbatis even to the bridge, which they hoped to save in order to pass over to the other side, but the enemy blew it up with such precipitation that a part of his troops fell into the river, or was buried under the ruins. The enemy left at Nogent a great many dead and wounded. Many French soldiers were hidden in the houses where they have been taken. In the intervals a Russian regiment which was in the neighbourhood, was brought up; it occupied the town and the bavarian troops, marched upon Bray to pass over to the right bank.

Extract of news from Paris dated 27th February.

A decree of this date has been passed of the following tenor.

Napoleon &c.—We have decreed and do decree as follows.

Art. 1st.—A list shall be drawn up of all Frenchmen who have entered into the service of the coalesced powers or under any other pretence accompanied the enemies armies since the invasion of the Empire on the 20th December 1813.

2d.—The individuals who shall be included in the list, shall be brought without delay, all other duty being postponed, before our Courts and tribunals to be there judged and condemned to the punishment decreed by the laws, and their property shall be confiscated, for the good of the state according to the existing laws.

3d.—Every Franchman who shall have borne the distinguishing badges and decorations of the ancient dynasty in the country occupied by the Enemy and during the stay which he has made there shall be declared a traitor and as such judged by a military commission and condemned to death. His property shall be confiscated for the good of the state.

LONDON,—MARCH 1ST.

We hope soon to hear of the capture of the two other French Frigates which were on the 2d of February in the latitude of the Azores; they took a Spanish vessel bound from Lima to Cadiz which had on board about 2 million sterling in specie, but at the moment when they were employed in taking the crew on board their own ship, two English Frigates appeared, and the Frenchmen made off, after having put 20 men on board the prize to take her to France. On the 14th of the same month this vessel was recaptured, near L' Orient, by the Rippon of 74 guns and the Menelaus Frigate. The enemy had not had time to take out the treasure. The two French Frigates are it is supposed L' Atalante and the Terpsichore.

All the Duke of Cumberlands equipages had left London for Harwich, in their way to the continent, where it was imagined H. R. Highness would make a long stay.

The famous guerilla chief, Renovalles, had effected his escape through Holland, from France. He had arrived in England, and was waiting at Portsmouth to take his passage, by the first ship, for Spain.

The Grand Duchess Catharine of Russia, who had arrived in Holland, was expected, after having made a short stay in that country, to visit England.

COLOGNE, —MARCH 9TH.

Mons. Rerzelli Lieut. General of the Uhlans of the Guard who has arrived from the corps—d'armée of H. E. the General in Chief Baron de Winzingerode has brought the following news to Mons. the Major de Riemmert Commandant of our town.

During the retreat of M. Blucher General Winzingerode retired from Soissons upon Rheims. Marshal Macdonald then occupied Soissons.

Baron Winzingerode attacked him on the 1st of March, compleatly defeated him, took 16 pieces of cannon and about 4000 ptisoners. General Sebastiani has been killed. Marshal Macdonald was still in Soissons after the entry of the Russian troops. Mons. Giers, a captain of Dragoons passed before the house where he was; it was guarded by about 40 Frenchgrenadiers, they were madeprisoners; they entreated the captain to respect that house because the Marshal was mortally wounded. Captain Giers entered the chamber of Marshal Macdonald whom he found, in fact, severely wounded by a musket ball in the head; his wound had not get been dressed, and he was bathed in blood. The Captain wished him to lend his assistance to dress the wounds. Marshal Macdonald called for his sword, presented it to the Captain and died soon after.

Marshal Macdonald was one of the bravest generals in the French army, which renders of higher importance the victory which the corps of Winzingerode has gained.

The Marshal's sword, two of his riding horses, and his carriage have arrived here already. He was buried at Soissons with great solemnity.

After the battle the General in chief, Winzingerode, marched, directly, upon Meaux.

A Bulletin of the Grand Army (which we shall give tomorrow) announces the capture of Soissons on the 2d of March but saysnothing of the death of Marshal Macdonald.

STUTGARD,—MARCH 10TH.

The following news has been received from the Wirtemburg corps d' armée.

In the evening of the 25th of February, the F. Z. M. Count de Franquemont learnt that the enemy shewed himself near Vandœuvres with some cavalry. The second Regiment of cavalry after having skirmished some time with the enemy's cavalry, charged and made many prisoners.

On the 26th the division advanced by Bar-Sur-Aube and Clairvaux and occupied close cantonments.

On the 27th they marched against La Ferte Sur-Aube; the division of Austrian Grenadiers joined to the corps de armée and the Royal cavalry, had already passed the Aube, had entered the City, and had advanced beyond. In order to support the Austrian light cavalry which had engaged with the enemy; his Highness the Prince Royal marched with the Wirtemberg cavalry against that of the enemy; on this occasion the 5th Regiment of mounted Chasseurs which was expored to the fire of the enemy's artillery suffered some loss.

But as it was ascertained that the enemy occupied a most advantageous position on the left bank of the Aube, which is much elevated and entirely commands La Ferte, the town was evacuated, and the bridge destroyed.

The Brigade of Hohenlohe afterwards occupied Clairvaux and the rest of the troops bivouacked on the right bank of the Aube.

On the 28th at break of day all the troops of the 4th corps were advantageously posted on a Height along the bank opposite La Ferté. The enemy it was seen had taken no pains to repair the Bridge. His Highness the Prince Royal then resolved to attack the enemy in front & rear; for this purpose M. Prince Nostiz remained with all the Austrian troops before La Ferré until the arrival of Count Guilay, who put himself with the 3d corps under the command of his Highness the Prince Royal. Count Guilay received orders to cannonade the Town and force the passage of the Aube which was performed with such success that it was not necessary to execute the whole of the plan of his Royal Highness, which was to drive the enemy from *Fontette* and *Usage*, which the Prince's corps had approached; the enemy had retired with all speed from the Town and had voluntarily evacuated the two villages.

On the first of March the corps marched against Bar-Sur-Seine, this Town was to have been attacked on the 2d but the enemy had already withdrawn his Infantry and his cavalry also had evacuated it. We pursued the enemy to the distance of a league, and on the 3d all the cavalry with the 2d corps de armée united, joined in the pursuit. But as no more of the enemy's troops were found in a space of 3 leagues the troops of his Royal Highness returned to their cantonments near Bar-Sur-Seine.

On the 4th the city of Troyes having been abandoned by the enemy after a successful action by Prince Eugene of Wirtemberg who commanded part of the corps of Count Wittgenstein, his Highness the Prince Royal advanced with his troops upon this city and afterwards upon Sens, which he intended to enter upon the 4th.

The enemy on leaving Troyes has abandoned 206 sick and wounded of the Wirtemburg corps d' armée, which had fallen into his hands, when he occupied this city.

NEWS FROM THE ARMIES.

Head Quarters, Vandoeures, 5th March, 1814.

The enemy having been repulsed on the 3d of this month to Troyes with a very considerable loss, had yesterday posted his principal force behind the branch of the *Seine*, near *Vacherie*, and waited in this advantageous position for an attack.

The extraordinary fatigues which the troops had undergone for some days before, would not allow of their being brought in to the field before 8 oclock in the evening. The columns of attack having been formed advanced against the position of the enemy who received our troops with a very brisk fire of artillery and musquetry. Our columns nevertheless formed in the greatest order, after which the superiority of our artillery silenced that of the enemy, and his masses began to give way; at this moment the enemy sent a messenger to request that the Town might be spared under a promise of evacuating it 8 hours after.

That the advantages, which the day promised, might not be lost this proposition was rejected and the enemy again briskly cannonaded. He did not long bear our fire and sent a second messenger assuring us the town should be instantly abandoned.

The enemy immediately retired; he was closely pursued and Troyes was occupied. The passage thro this city which was strongly barricaded retarded the march of the troops and the General in Chief saw himself in a situation to attack with the cavalry which had arrived in the interval; the enemy's troops on the plains of Malmaison which covered the roads of Trainelle and Nogent. The enemy was dislodged and at nightfall we had occupied the heights of Lesgrez. The darkness and a thick fog prevented the further pursuit of the enemy.

The 3d and 4th corps of the army occupied also yesterday evening the heights of Mongueux and pushed their advanced posts as far as Liebault without meeting with the enemy. The 5th corps d' armée occupied Troyes, the 6th remained before Trainell on the Nogent road. The enemy has left at Troyes 900 men severely wounded. According to the account of the Inhabitants he had ordered to the rearguard 3,000 who had been slightly wounded in the action of Bar-Sur-Aube.

The Trophies of this day are as yet 10 pieces of cannon and more than 3000 prisoners.

The Hettman Count Platoff sendsword from Arcis, under date the 3d of March in the morning, that he had advanced that day upon Sezanne, and that he had ordered 300 cavalry upon Montmirel. He is scouring the country between the Seine and the Marne with strong bodies of cavalry, as well to keep up the principal communication between the principal army and the army of the North; as to observe all the operations of the enemy. He adds that according to information which he has received the Emperor Napoleon arrived on 28th February at 2 o'clock, P. M. at Arcis which he left, at 4, for Sezanne; from whence he continued his journey the next day for La Ferte Sous Jouarre.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

English Extracts.

We stated on Saturday that BUONAPARTE had come to the resolution of releasing the two Kings of Spain, FERDINAND and CHARLES, after exacting from them an oath to conclude a separate Treaty with him immediately. One of our cotemporaries asserts, that the Treaty was signed by FERDINAND before his release; that it was immediately sent to Madrid for the sanction of the Cortes; that it arrived there on the 6th, but as the General and Extraordinary Cortes were not to meet till the 15th, the permanent Committee of the Cortes, immediately assembled, took this important matter into consideration, and came to a resolution to refuse their sanction to the Treaty. We still, however, are more inclined to give credit to our own statement than to the one we have just mentioned. Two years ago we know that this measure was recommended strongly to him by TALLEYRAND, who urged his adoption of it by these arguments: That it was not likely he should ever subdue Spain by force of arms; that if he released both the Kings, the first event that would take place would probably be, disputes between them which should exercise the regal power; that the old King would be supported by the French party, whilst the young would have the populace on his side; that besides, the release of the Royal Family would increase the strength of the party hostile to the British alliance; that the revolutionists would oppose the measures of either or both Kings for restoring the constitution to its former state; and that in all likelihood the clashing of all these different parties and interests would involve the country in a civil war, of which France might be able to take advantage. TALLEYRAND called it "a political *olla podrida* for Spain."

Such was the reasoning of TALLEYRAND, but happily it is one of the features of BUONAPARTE's character, to reject counsels that are in opposition to any favourite project or policy of his own. He is always obstinate in error. It was this obstinacy that kept him at Moscow till it was too late to bring back his army; that detained him at Dresden whilst the Allies were approaching him from all quarters; and that kept him afterwards at Leipsic. The advice of TALLEYRAND which he rejected in 1812, he is said to have adopted in 1814. It may be said that an oath imposed under such circumstances as those in which FERDINAND and CHARLES are placed ought no more to be deemed binding, than a promise to a highwayman who holds a pistol to our heads—that BUONAPARTE ought to have supposed that what a French King did under circumstances somewhat similar to a Spanish King, a Spanish King might imitate towards the Ruler of France—that FRANCIS I. during his imprisonment at Madrid, signed a treaty with CHARLES V. which treaty, though ratified by the Regent of France, was afterwards eluded by FRANCIS upon his release and return to his own territories. Such supposition could not fail to have entered into BUONAPARTE's mind: but it is said that he relies greatly upon the known religious sentiments of the two Monarchs. [*From the Courier Jan. 24th.*

THE ARMY.

It is reported that the Earl of Suffolk is to have the 44th Regiment, Sir G. Lowrie Cole the 70th, and Maj.-Gen. F. P. Robinson, who was wounded at St. Sebastian's and again near Bayonne, the 103d.

We subjoin a list of the British regiments now employed in the emancipation of the Peninsula, and the invasion of the South of France:

CAVALRY.—First and 2d Regiments of Life Guards; Royal Regiment of Horse Guards; 3d and 5th Dragoon Guards; 1st, 3d, and 4th Heavy Dragoons; 7th, 10th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, and 18th, Light Dragoons; 1st Hussars, German Legion; 1st and 2d Light Dragoons, ditto.

INFANTRY.—First Coldstream and 3d Foot Guards; 1st, 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th 9th, 11th, 20th, 23d, 27th, 28th, 32d, 36th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 42d, 43d, 45th, 48th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 57th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 68th, 71st, 74th, 76th, 77th, 82d, 83d, 84th, 85th, 87th, 88th, and 95th, Regiments of Foot: 1st and 2d Light Infantry, German Legion: 1st, 2d, and 5th Line Battalions, ditto: Brunswick Light Infantry.

Reinforcements for some of the above regiments have arrived at Portsmouth, and are already embarked. The detachments of cavalry amount to upwards of 1400 men and horses, some of which will sail this day, if the wind proves fair, with the Desiree and Zealous. Lieut. Col. Dalrymple, of the 15th Hussars, it to go out with the above detachments.

The 2d battalion of the 30th regiment, 600 strong, and the 2d battalion of the 31st, 450 strong, sailed from Portsmouth on Saturday for Holland, in transports, under convoy of the Rinaldo. They arrived at Portsmouth from Guernsey and Jersey in the beginning of last week. (*Cour. Jan. 25th.*)

The following is stated as the substance of the new defensive alliance into which the smaller States of Germany have entered:—They are to have on foot, during the war, double the number of troops which formed the quota of each of them when they were members of the Rhenish Confederation; the one half to be regulars, and the other landwehr; both branches of the service constantly complete by means of recruves. The troops are to be formed into several large armies, each of which is to have its own general and staff officers, with particular ensigns. The great manufactories of arms at Suhl, Solingen, Herzberg, and Olberhan, are to work for the equipment of those armies alone. A part of the artillery taken in the campaign shall be given to these corps for the purpose of forming artillerists, together with all the arms which may yet be taken in the fortresses on the Elbe.

From the *Rotterdam Courant*, of the 13th. Jan. An eye-witeness relates the following:—When the Field-Marshal Prince Schwartzenberg observed the defeat of the French after the three days fighting at Leipzig, he was anxious to convey the tidings himself to his Sovereign, who, together with the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, were stationed upon a height, about two miles from the field of battle. The Field-Marshal galloped up at full speed, and, saluting the Emperor with his sword, said, "Your Majesty, the battle is at an end; the enemy is beaten at all points—they fly—the victory is ours!" The Emperor raised his eyes to Heaven, and a tear was his answer: but his Majesty, dismounting, and having deposited his hat and sword on the ground, fell on his knees, and aloud returned thanks to God. This example was followed by the other two monarchs, who having also kneeled, said, "Brether. the Lord is with you!" At the same instant, all the officers in attendance, as well as the guard, kneeled down and for several minutes a dead silence reigned after which, more than an hundred voices cried "the Lord is with us!" The sight of three crowned heads, accompanied by a great number of distinguished warriors kneeling under the canopy of Heaven, and with tears, praising the God of Battles, was most affecting.

Private accounts state that Buonaparte is not only grown very fat, but that he drinks very hard. In these moments he makes light of his situation, and says, "that many persons will find themselves in a curious predicament; that there will be a change of masks, a change of scenes, and a change of decorations;" to which we hope to be able to add, and a change of actors also.

It is not generally known, that the majestic white horse, which carried La Fayette, at the head of the National guards, through the streets of Paris during the Revolution, is still alive, & is much revered by the Parisians. It is upwards of twenty-five years old, and is lodged in the Imperial stables. One of the squibs, recently placarded on the walls of Paris, was in the form of a petition to the Emperor from the old and faithful servant of the Republican faction, in which the veteran animal is made to assure Buonaparté that he has still strength sufficient to carry him through al the services which he will require while he is Emperor.

[*Bells Weekly Messenger, January 23d.*]

There are two reports at present in town.

The first,—That for a long time (nearly six months since) there has been a secret understanding between Marshal Soult, Marshal Suchet, and the Crown Prince; Marshal Suchet being the nephew of the Crown Prince, and Soult his nearest and most intimate friend. That the object of this intrigue is supposed to be, the deposition of Buonaparté, and the reinstatement of the Bourbons in France, and of Ferdinand in Spain,—Soult to retain his dukedom of Dalmatia, and Suchet to be a Grandee of Spain.

The second report is a kind of consequence of the former, and is in substance, that Lord Wellington, and Sucher, and Soult, have been long in a friendly communication with each other, and that there is reason to believe that the interests of the Emperor Napoleon are not the subject of their discussion;—that this correspondence has been of very long date, and, that Mr. Sydenham was sent some weeks since from Lord Wellington to announce this intelligence to the British Cabinet. That Lord Castlereagh's mission, and the departure of the Princes of the House of Bourbon, are connected with this secret Negotiation.

[*Bells Weekly Messenger, January 30th.*]

Extracts from private correspondence. Banks of the Maese, Jan. 14.

In the midst of this universal anxiety, Buonaparte alone seemed perfectly at his ease; he did not go to the theatre, but he went every where else. I once mentioned his custom of stopping the poorer people in the streets, and giving them money. He perseveres in it still, and with more of republican simplicity than before. He is now frequently seen on foot, meanly dressed, as he always had been but with a marked and eager condescension, going attended only by a few Aider-de-Camp into the retired streets, and profusely distributing Napoleons d'or. It is singular that a character of his finesse & experience of mankind should reckon upon this gross artifice of popularity; but the fact is undoubted. In Paris he is hated as much as in the provinces; but the Parisians are more with in his immediate reach, & their hatred is more cautious. Even there, all the little evidence of hatred that a cowardly and degraded community can shew are exhibited, and the Parisian takes vengeance in poems, and caricatures, which be pastes up at night on the public buildings, & which be regularly every morning sees torn down bp the police. Some of those are not without neatness. Buonaparte on his last festival was observed to have changed his robe covered with the usual emblem of bees, for one studded with stars. The pasquinade asked why he had chosen the stars, and answered, "because he was an Emperor fallen from the clouds. In Paris the most enormous prices had been given for conscription substitutes, until at last no price could purchase them. The phrase "*Il nous faut un remplacant*" became common. On Buonaparte's lately leaving the Thuilleries for St. Cloud, "we want a substitute" was found upon the gate.

The Empress has obviously suffered so much, either from the difficulties of her situation, or from the known coarseness of Buonaparté's manners, that all Paris has been let loose in conjectures on the cause. At the last meeting of the Senate, at which she came forward to address them, she was so much altered that she could scarcely have been known. But she is a favourite with the people, and religiously spared in the ill will and the wit which they lavish on her husband. In the folly of this worthless people, even the opposition of her features, soft and rounded, to his keen and aquiline physiognomy is turned into a popular topic. This placard was lately posted—"L'Imperatrice est belle, maisil est domage qu'elle aye une *nerond*". The spirit of this is in the pronounciation, which gives her *un Nero*. One of the shops lately ventured even to exhibit a caricature of Napoleon in a chair of state, with the King of England holding him back by the hair, and the Emperor of Russia forcing an emetic down his throat while he disgorged the Rhenish Confederation With this feeling, I have heard it asserted, and by persons not likely to have judged hastily, that twenty brave men in Paris, raising the cry of "*a bas le Tyran*," would make a revolution; for revolution there now wants nothing but a leader. But those twenty brave men will not be found in Paris perhaps not in France. If they were restrained by moral ties from extinguishing the scourge of France, & of the world, their quietude would deserve perfect respect; but there is no nation so naked of moral submission: and if the French suffer a tyrant, it is because there is not a man among them bold enough to set his life upon the hazard. That there has been no revolution where there have been no troops, is accountable for, on the grounds of popular ignorance of real state of things—of a feeble dread of the former anarchy—and a conception, that if the Allies were to be masters; they would decimate the land, and lay it bare with fire and sword. That part of the population among whom the manliness and spirit of a people are to be looked for, is almost totally undone. "Il n'y a point de Jeunesse dans la France." was the observation to me of a man who had lately passed through its whole extent. The military age is exhausted; and old men and children already disheartened by suffering, cannot find the vigour necessary for a great change in government. On asking how the women who used to give such a tone to popular sentiment in France, expressed themselves; I was answered, "Elles pleurent in silence." That this state of things cannot produce attachment to its cause is plain and the opinion even in his own empire is, that peace alone can preserve Buonaparté.

SUNDAY, FERRUARY 20.

INSURRECTION IN NORWAY.

A vessel arrived yesterday from Christiansand, bringing letters of the 9th inst. which contain intelligence no less important than unexpected. During the negociations between the Swedish Crown Prince and the Danish Government, the Norwegian Nobility and Gentry, without communicating their views to the Danish Ministers, sent a confidential message to Prince Christian, requesting his immediate presence in Norway. His Royal Highness instantly obeyed the summons, and passed over to Norway in the disguise of a sailor. Whilst the negociation was pending, he occupied himself in visiting the different fortresses, and holding clandestine meetings with the leading personages in various parts of the country. Every preparation was, consequently, made for the line of conduct intended to be pursued, should their Sovereign, yielding to the necessity of his affairs, consent to the union of Norway with Sweden. The instant the event, which they had anticipated, was ascertained to have taken place, the members of the secret associations threw aside all disguise, and dispersing themselves all over the kingdom, roused the lower orders to resistance. They were every where received with enthusiasm, and the result has been, that on the 9th inst. Prince Christian was solemnly proclained King of Norway, and the country declared independent. We understand that a flag of truce was to sail on the 9th for this country, with dispatches for Government, apprizing them of the establishment of the new order of things, and soliciting their mediation with Sweden. Up to a late hour, however, last night, no official communication upon this subject had reached the Foreign Office. The Master of the vessel which has arrived, supposes the flag of truce may have been entangled in the ice, through which he himself made his way with considerable difficulty. This change of affairs in Norway has certainly occurred at a most critical moment to the general interests of Europe. We trust, however, that it will not have the effect of depriving the common cause of the services of the Crown Prince, and his gallant army. [*The Englishmen*]

The following occurrence, says a correspondent, may be relied on as having taken place on the North rode a few nights ago. During a bitter cold night a decent dressed woman, with a child in her arms, became nearly perished in travelling outside a stage coach and her situation excited the humane consideration of the coachman, who stated her case to the inside passengers, three in number, one of whom objected to her being let in, as three insides only were booked. One of the passengers exchanged with the poor woman that stage, and then booked her inside, and with the concurrence of the other passenger, introduced another companion for the company of him who objected relief to the female, viz a pig in a sack. The grunter was made to keep up a constant peal of music, which together with the reproaches of the two passengers fairly drove the *tender-hearted* passenger from the coach ere he had gone half his journey. The wag who introduced the last amiable companion is a Yorkshireman, and the affair has caused much merriment in the North.

MR. CANNING'S VISIT TO LIVERPOOL.

In honour of this event, nearly 400 Gentlemen, the friends of the Right Hon. George Canning, our distinguished Representative, assembled at the Liverpool Arms Hotel, on Monday last, and partook of an excellent dinner.

JOHN BOLTON Esq. in the Chair.

In the course of the evening the following toasts were given.

His Majesty the King, Duke of Lancaster—three times three.

Song—"God save the King."

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent—three times three.

Prince Regent's March.

Her Majesty the Queen, and the Royal Family.

Our Glorious Constitution, the Pride of Britons, and the Admiration of the World—three times three.

Glee—"Good Subjects."

Duke of York and the Army.

Duke of York's March.

Lord Melville and the Navy.

Song—"Rule Britannia."

His Majesty's Ministers—three times three—rapturous a plause.

On the PRESIDENT proposing the following toast, he said, "Gentlemen, the toast I have the honour to give you, is such a one, that any thing I could possibly say, would not add to its effect, I shall, therefore, Gentlemen, content myself with giving you.

"Our distinguished Representative, the Right Hon. George Canning, with our best thanks to him for his able and indifatigable attention to the interests of the town,"—three times three, with repeated bursts of applause.

Mr Canning then rose and expressed himself nearly as follows:—

"Gentlemen, as your guest, I thank you from my heart, for the honourable and affectionate reception which you have given me. As the representative of Liverpool, I am most happy in this opportunity of meeting my constituents again after a year's experience of each other, and a year's separation:—a year, the most eventful in the annals of the world, and comprising within itself such a series of important transactions and of stupendous changes, as might have filled the history of an age.

"Gentlemen, in the sentiment which has been coupled with my name, you are so good as to express your acknowledgements for the attention which I have paid to your business and to the interests of your town. You, Gentlemen, I have no doubt recollect the terms upon which I entered into your service; and you are aware, therefore, that I claim no particular acknowledgement at your hands for attention to the interests of Liverpool, so far as they are implicated with the general interests of the country. I trust at the same time that collectively and individually, I have not been wanting to all or to any of you, in matters of local or individual concern. But I should not do fairly by you if I were not to take this opportunity of saying that a service (certainly I will not pretend to say without difficulty, or without some burden in itself) has been made light to me beyond all example by that institution which your munificence and provident care has established—I mean that office in London, through which your correspondence with your Members is now carried on. I had no pretension to stipulate for this singular mark of attention, and neither will it, I hope be thought presumtuous in me to say that it might have been impossible for me to discharge the service which I owe you in a way which would have satisfied every man's feelings; that I might, in spite of all my endeavours, have given offence, in some instance by unintentional delay or omission, if I had not been provided with some such medium communication between us. Of an individual, absent and meritorious, it is as pleasing as it is just to speak well; and I should not do justice to the gentleman who you have appointed to conduct the office in question, (with whom I had no previous acquaintance) if I were not to bear public testimony to his merit; and to assure you that it would be difficult to find any one who would surpass him in zeal, intelligence, and industry.

"Having despatched what it was necessary for me to say on points of local interest, I know, Gentlemen, that it is your wish, and I feel it to be my duty, that I should now proceed to communicate to you my sentiments on the state of public affairs, with the same frankness which has hitherto distinguished all our intercourse with each other. Gentlemen, that duty is one which it does not now require any effort of courage to perform. To exhort, to sacrifice, to stimulate to exertion, to shame despondency, to divert from untimely concession, is a duty of a sterner sort, which you found me not backward to discharge, at a period, when from the short period of our acquaintanee, I was, uncertain whether my freedom might not offend you. My task of to-day is one at which no man can take offence. It is to mingle my congratulations with your rejoicings on the events which have passed and are passing in the world.

"Gentlemen, if in contemplating events so widely (I have almost said so tremendously) important, it were possible to turn one's view for a moment to considerations merely local or individual, I should say that, while to Great Britain, while to all Europe, while to the world and to posterity the events which have recently taken place are matter of joy and congratulation, there is perhaps no collection of individuals who are more entitled than the company now assembled in this room, in great part I presume identically the same, and altogether representing the same interests and feelings, as that of which I took leave in this room about fourteen months ago, to exult in those events and to derive from them, in addition to their share of the general joy, a special and selfish satisfaction.

We cannot forget, Gentlemen, the appalling omens, and the awful predictions under which I

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separated from you at that time. I remember that I was taught to believe that when I returned to renew my acquaintance with my constituents I should find the grass growing in your streets. Probably you must recollect that the penalty denounced upon you for your election of me was famine to the poor and difficulties to the rich. In spite of that warning you did me the honour to elect me; in spite of the other warning I venture to meet you here again. I do not perceive that my election, as was intimated at the time, has arrested the bounty of providence and turned back the course of the seasons. On the other hand it is fair to admit that this is not the season of the year at which it would be possible for me to estimate correctly the amount of superfluous and unprofitable vegeration with which your streets may be teeming. But without presuming to limit the energy of productive nature, of this at least one may rest satisfied, that the fields have not been starved to clothe your quays with verdure; that it is not by econominizing in the scantiness of the harvest that nature has reserved her vigour for the pasture of your exchange,

"But, Gentlemen, I am sure you feel with me that these are topics which I treat with levity, only because they are not, nor were at the time when they were seriously urged, capable of a serious argument; they did not furnish grounds on which any man would rest his appeal to your favour, or on which your choice of any man could be justified. If I have condescended to revert to them at all it is because I would leave none of those reflections untouched which the comparison of our last meeting with the present I know suggests to your minds as well as to my own; and because I would, as far as in me lies, endeavour to banish from all future use, by exposing their absurdity, topics which are calculated only to mislead and to inflame. That the seasons would have their course, the sun would have shone, and the showers have fallen as favourably, if you had not chosen me for your representative, is an admission which I make without much aprehension of the consequences. Nor do I wish you to believe that your choice of any other than me would have delayed the return of your prosperity, or prevented the revival of your commerce:

"I make these admissions, Gentlemen, without fear, so far as concerns the choice between individuals. But I do not equally admit the same indifference as to the principles upon which that election turned. I do not admit that if the principles which it was then recommended to you to countenance had unfortunately prevailed in Parliament, and through the authority of Parliament had been introduced into the counsels of the country, they would not have interfered with fatal operation, not indeed to check the course of nature and blast the fertility of the earth, but to stop that current of political events which taken at the flood, has placed England at the head of the world!-- *(Applause).*

Gentlemen, if I had met you here again in the same doubtful state of public affairs in which we took leave of each other, if the forces of confederated nations had still been arrayed in nearly equal division, & the balance of Europe still trembling in the scale, I should not hesitate now, as I did not hesitate then, to state my distinct and unalterable opinion, that perseverance, under whatever difficulties, under whatever privations, afforded the only chance of prosperity to you, because the only chance of deliverance to Europe.—(Applause). Gentlemen, I should be ashamed to address you now in the tone of exultation if I had not addressed you then in that of encouragement under distress. I should be ashamed to appear before you shouting in the train of success, if I had not looked you in the face and exhorted you to patience under difficulties.—(Applause). It is because my acquaintance with you commenced in times of danger & embarrassment, and because I then neither flattered nor deceived you, that I now not only offer you my congratulations, but put in my claim to yours on the cessation of that danger, on the termination of that embarrassment, and the glorious issue to which exertion and endurance have brought that great struggle in which our honour and our happiness were involved.—(Great applause).

"Gentlemen, during the course of a political life nearly co-eval with the commencement of this war, I have never uttered one sentiment, I have never given one vote, that had not for its object the consummation which is now happily within our view.

"I am not ashamed, and it is not unpleasing or unprofitable, to look back upon the perils which we have passed, and to compare them with the result before us. And, Gentlemen what is that result? We see a country inferior in population to most of her continental neighbours, but multiplying her energies and resources by her own activity, enterprize, and intelligence, by the vigour of her constitution, and by the good sense of her people, we see her standing up against a formidable foe, throughout a contest, in the course of which every one of her allies, and at times all of them together, have fainted and failed—nay, have been driven to combine with her enemy against her—we see her at this moment rallying the nations of Europe to one point and leading them to decisive victory.—(Rapturous Applause).—

"If this picture were merely in the contemplation of speculative philosophy, if it were presented to us in the page of the history of ancient times, it would warm the heart, But Gentlemen, this country is our own; and what must be the feelings which arise on such an occasion in the bosom of every son of that country? what must be the feelings of a community such as I am now addressing, which constitutes no insignificant part of the strength of the nation so described? what (I may be permitted to add) the feeling of one who is chosen to represent that community, and who finds himself in that station at the moment of triumph, only because he discountenanced despair in the moment of despondency?

"Gentlemen in the view of a subject so mighty and magnificent as this, I should disdain to be turned aside to partial or individual considerations. It was impossible, however, not to say something of principles, because our triumphs would be incomplete, and its blessings might be transitory, if we could be led astray by any sophistry, or could consent in a sort of compromise of contmon joy to forget, or to misstate the causes by which that triumph has been produced. All of one mind, I trust and believe we are in exulting at the success of our country; all of one mind, I trust we now are throughout this land, in determining to persevere, if need be, in strenuous exertion to complete, and I hope to perfect, the great work so happily in progress. But we know that there are some of those who share most heartily in the public exultation, who yet in tenderness for disappointed prophecies, endeavour to disconnect effect and cause, in a manner which I humbly think erroneous—and it is an error which I also think might be dangerous, if unwarily adopted and generally received. We have heard for instance, that the war has at length been successful, because the principles on which the war was undertaken had been changed; that we were at length blessed with victory because we have thrown away the banner under which we commenced the contest; that the contest was commenced with one set of principles, that the issue has been happily brought about by the adoption of another. Gentlemen, I know of no such change. If we have succeeded, it has not been by the abandonment, but by the prosecution of our principles. If we have succeeded, it has not been by adopting new maxims of policy, but by upholding, under all varieties of difficulty and discouragement—old-established, inviolable principles of conduct. We are told, now forsooth that this war has become a war of the people; and that therefore by the operation of that change alone the power of imperial France has been baffled and overcome. Nations, it is said, have at length joined their Sovereigns in a contest which heretofore had been a contest of Sovereigns only. Gentlemen, the fact of the change might be admitted without therefore admitting the argument.—It does not follow that the people were not at all times equally interested in the war (as those who think as I do, have always contended that they were) because it may be and must be admitted that the people in many countries were for a time deluded. Our antagonists say that jarring interests have been reconciled. We say that gross delusions have been removed. We both admit the fact, that Sovereigns and their people are identified. But they who say that this has been effected by a change of principles, let them specify the change. What change has taken place among the nations of Europe? We are the best judges of ourselves: what change has taken place here. Is the Constitution other than it was when we were told, as we often were in the bad times, that it was a doubt if it were worth defending? Is the Constitution other than it was when it was supposed that peace on any terms must be made as the only hope of saving it from the popular indignation and popular reform?

"Gentlemen, there is another question to be asked. By what power, in what part of the world, has that final blow been struck which has smitten the tyrant to the ground? I suppose by some enlightened REPUBLIC, I suppose by some nation which, in the excess of popular freedom, considers even a representative system as defective, unless each individual interferes directly in the Government of the national concerns; I suppose by some nation of enlightened patriots, every man of whom is a politician in the coffee-house as well as the Senate. I suppose it is from some such Government as this that the conqueror of despots, the enemy of monarchial England, has met his doom. I look through the European world, Gentlemen, in vain; I find there no such Government, but in another hemisphere I do find such a one, which, no doubt, must be the political David by whom the Goliah of Europe has been brought down. What is the name of that glorious Republic to which the gratitude of Europe is eternally due; which, from its hatred to tyranny, has so perseveringly exerted itself to liberate the world, & at last has successfully closed the contest? Alas, Gentlemen, such a Republic I do indeed find, but I find it enlisted, and God be thanked, enlisted alone, under the banner of the despot.—(Applause)—But where was the blow struck? Where? Alas, for theory! The blow was given in the wilds of despotic Russia. It was followed up on the plains of Leipzig—by Russian, Prussian and Austrian arms. But let me not be mistaken. Do I therefore, argue,—do I therefore give to our antagonists the advantage of arguing—that an absolute Monarchy is better than a free Government? God forbid. What I mean is this—that in appreciating the comparative excellence of political institutions, it is idle, it is mere pedantry, to overlook the feelings of nature.

"The order of nature could not subsist among mankind, if there were not an instinctive patriotism; a love of national independence, I do not say unconnected with, but prior and paramount to the desire of political amelioration. It may be very wrong that this should be so. I cannot help it. Our business is with the fact. And surely it is not to be regretted that tyrants and conquerors should have learned from experience that the first consideration suggested to the inhabitants of any country by a foreign invasion, is not whether the political constitution of the state is perfect, but whether the altar at which he has worshipped, and the home in which he has dwelt from his infancy, whether his wife and his children, whether the tombs of his forefathers, whether the palace of the sovereign under whom he was born, and to whom he may owe, or fancy that he owes allegiance,—should be abandoned to violence and profanation?

"That in the infancy of the French Revolution many nations in Europe were unfortunately led to believe and to act upon a different persuasion, is undoubtedly true;—that whole countries were over-run by reforming conquerors, and flattered themselves with being proselytes till they found themselves victims. Even in this county, as I have already said, there have been times when we have been called upon to consider whether there was not something at home which must be mended before we could hope to repel a foreign invader with success.

"Gentlemen, it is happy for the world that this sort of question should have been tried, if I may so say, to a disadvantage; that it should have been tried in countries where no man in his senses will say that the frame of political society is such, as according to the most moderate principles of regulated freedom it ought to be; where I will venture to say, without hazarding the the imputation of being myself a visionary reformer, political society is not such, as after the success of this war and from the happy contagion of the example of Great Britain it is sure gradually to become. It is happy for the world that this question as to the value of national independence should thus have been tried on its own merits; that after twenty years of controversy we should be authorised by undoubted results to revert to truth and nature, and to disentangle the genuine feelings of the heart from the obstructions which a generalizing philosophy had wound around them.

"One of the most delightful poets of this country in describing the differences of soil and climate, and the various proportions of natural blessings and advantages dispensed by Providence to the various nations of Europe, turns from the beautiful vallies and cloudless skies of Italy to the rugged mountains of Switzerland, and inquires whether there also, in those severe and unkindly regions, the patriot passion is found equally to prevail, he decides the question truly in the affirmative, and he says of the inhabitants of those hard climes.—

> Dear is that shed to which his soul conforms,
> And dear that hill which lifts him to the storms;
> And as a child, when scaring sounds molest,
> Clings close and closer to the mother's breast,
> So the loud torrent, and the whirlwind's roar,
> But bind him to his native mountains more.

"What Goldsmith has thus beautifully applied to the physical varieties and disadvantages of a country has been found to be not less true with respect to political institutions. The sober desire of improvement, the rational endeavour to redress wrong or correct imperfection in the political frame of a government, are not only natural but laudable in man: but it is well that it should have been shewn by irretragable proof that these sentiments, where they exist, supersede not that devotion to native soil which is the foundation of national independence. And it is right that it should be understood and remembered that this sentiment of national independence. alone—aroused where it had slumbered—enlightened where it had been deluded—and kindled into enthusiasm by the insults and provocations of the enemy, has been found sufficient, without internal changes, or compromises, of sovereigns and governments with their people, without relaxations allegiance or abjuration of authority, to connect the nations of the continent in one common cause, to lead them against their tyrant, and to shake (and may we not hope to overthrow) the babel of his power?

"Gentlemen, so much for the sophistry by which it was for twenty years attempted to persuade mankind that it might in some cases be a question whether to acquiesce under the infliction of foreign dominion might not be preferable to the vindicating imperfect institutions against it. That sophistry, I trust, is laid at rest for our time. Another topic more peculiar to our own country has at times been interposed to discourage the prosecution of the war, and draws the more attention, as many well meaning persons have been occasionally ranked among its supporters. That this country alone was sufficient to its own defence,—sufficient to its own happiness,—sufficient to its own independence, and that the complicated combinations of Continental policy were always hazardous to our interests, as well as burthensome to our means, has been at several periods of this war a favourite doctrine not only with those who for other reasons wished to obstruct the conduct of the war, and to embarrass the measures of the Government, but with men of the most enlightened minds, of the most benevolent views, and the most unsuspected devotion to the interest and constitution of their country.

"Can any man now look back upon the trial which we have gone through and point out any period during the last twenty years in which the plan of insulated policy could have been adopted without, in the event, at this days having prostracted England at the foot of a conqueror? Great, indeed, has been the call upon our exertions; great, indeed, has been the drain upon our treasures, long and wearisome has the struggle been and late is the moment at which peace is brought within our reach, but even though the difficulties may have been enhanced, and its duration protracted by it, yet is there any man who seriously doubts whether the having associated our destinies with the destinies of other nations, or not that, which, under the blessing of Providence, has eventually secured the safety of all? It is at the moment when such a trial has come to its issue that it is fair to ask, of those who have suffered under the pressure of protracted exertion, (and of whom rather than of those whom I now address, —for by whom have such privations been felt more sensibly?) it is now I say the time to ask, whether upon a review of the whole contest any man can point out the period at which such a peace could have been made, as should at once have guarded the national interests, and corresponded with the national character? I am addressing myself now to those, and those only who think the character of a nation an essential part of it strength, and consequently of its safety.

"Is it when the Continent was at peace; when looking upon the map of Europe you saw but one mighty and connected system, one great luminary with a number of attendant satellites circulating around him. —was it at that period that England could have made peace, and have remained at peace for a twelve month? What is the answer?—Why, that the experiment was tried. The result was the renewal of the war. Was it at a later period when the Continental system had been established? when two-thirds of the ports of the Continent were shut against you; when but one link as it were was wanting to bind that Continent in a circling chain of iron, which should exclude you from intercourse with the other nations of Europe. At that moment, Gentlemen, I first came among you. At that moment I ventured to recommend to you perseverance, passive perseverance; and to express a hope that by the mere strain of an unnatural effort the massive bonds forged for your restraint might at no distant period burst asunder. I was heard, Gentlemen, by you with indulgence; I know not whether with conviction. But is it now to be regretted that we did not at that moment yield to the pressure of our wants, of our fears? What has been the issue? The continental system was completed with the sole exception of Russia, in the year 1812. In that year the pressure upon this country was undoubtedly painful. Had we yielded the system would have been immortal; we persevered, and before the conclusion of that year the system was at end; at an end as all schemes of violence are sure to terminate, not by a mild and gradual decay such as waits upon a regular and well spent life, but by sudden dissolution, At an end—like the breaking up of a winter's frost, But yesterday the whole continent was bound up, as it were, in chains of ice, and presented to the view one dreat expanse of barren uniformity:—to-day the breath of Heaven unbinds the soil; the streams begin; and human intercourse revives.

"Can we regret that we did not lie down and die under the sufferings of the inclement season? or did we not act more wisely to bear up & to wait the the change?

"Gentleman, I have said that I should be ashamed, and in truth I should be so, to use the language of exultation, if it were the language of exultation only; but those who have suffered great privations have a right to know that they have not suffered them in vain; they have earned a claim not merely to consolation, but to something more. They are justly to be compensated for what they have undergone, or lost, or hazarded by a contemplation of what they have gained. We have gained then a rank and authority in Europe which for the life of the longest liver of those who now hear me, must place this country upon an eminence which no probable reverses can shake. We have gained, or rather was have recovered, a splendour of military glory which places us by the side of the greatest military nations in the world. Twenty, nay ten years ago while there was not a British heart that did not beat with rapture at the exploits of our navy, there were few who would not have been content to compromise for that reputation alone; to claim the sea as exclusively our province, and to allow France and the other Continental Powers to contend for superiority by land.

"Let Portugal, now led to the pursuit of her flying conquerors, let liberated Spain, let France herself, invaded in her turn by those whom she had overrun or menaced with invasion, attest the triumphs of the British army, and the equality of her military with her naval fame.

"I do not say that these are considerations with a view to which the contest, if otherwise terminable, ought to have been purposely protracted; but I say, that upon the retrospect, we have good reason to rejoice that the contest was not closed ingloriously, and insecurely:—when the latter events of it have been such as have established our security by our glory. I say we have reason to rejoice;—that during the period when the continent was prostrate before France, that especially during the period when the continental system was in force, we did not shrink from the struggle that we did not make peace for present and momentary ease, unmindful of the permanent safety and greatness of this country, that we did not leave unsolved the momentous qustions whether this country could maintain itself unaided and alone; or with the continent divided; or with the continent combined against it; whether, when the wrath of the tyrant of the European world was kindled against us with seven fold fury, we could or could not walk unarmed and unfettered through the flames.

"These questions, Gentlemen, therefore, have been solved by our perseverance under difficulties and discouragements which, when related in history, will appal our posterity more than the actual suffering of them have appalled ourselves.

"Gentlemen, for twenty years that I have sat in Parliament, I have been an advocate of the war. You knew this, when you did me the honor to choose me your Representative. I then told you, that I was the advocate of the war, because I was a lover of peace; but of a peace that should be the fruit of honourable exertion; a peace that should have a character of dignity; a peace that should be worth preserving and should be likely to endure. I confess I was not sanguine enough at that time to hope that I should so soon have an opportunity of proving and justifying my professions. But I know not why, six weeks hence, such a peace should not be made as England may not only be glad but proud to ratify. Not such a peace, Gentlemen, as that of Amiens, a short and feverish interval of unrefreshing repose. During that peace which of you went or sent a son to Paris, who did not feel or learn that an Englishman appeared to France, shorne of the dignity of his country, with the mien of a supplicant, and the conscious prostration of a man who had consented to purchase his gain or his ease by submission? Let peace be made to-morrow, such as the allies have now the power to make it; and the meanest of the subjects of this kingdom shall not walk the streets of Paris without being pointed out as the compatriot of Wellington as a member of the community which has humbled France and rescued Europe.

"Can any man have a heart in his bosom and not feel in the contemplation of this contrast alone a compensation for the struggles and sufferings of years?

"But Gentlemen, as I before said, the doing right is not only the most honourable course of action; it is also the most profitable in its result. At any former period of the war, the independance of other countries, our allies, would have been to be purchased with sacrifices purposely made by Great Britain. Not a state to be restored—not a throne to be re-established—not a province to be evacuated—not a garrison to be withdrawn—but this country would have had to make compensation, out of her conquests, for the concessions obtained from the enemy. How happily this work is already done, either by our efforts, or to our hands. The Peninsula free; the States of the Continent already re-established; the ancient order of Europe restored. Great Britain appears in the Congress of the world rich in conquests nobly and rightfully won, and with no claim upon her faith or her justice, whatever there may be on the dictates of her generosity or forbearance.

"Such Gentlemen, is the situation and prospect of affairs at the moment at which I have the honour to address you. That you, Gentlemen, may have your full share in the prosperity of your country is my sincere and earnest wish. The courage with which you bore up in adverse circumstances eminently entitles you to this reward.

"For myself, Gentlemen, while I rejoice in your returning prosperity I rejoice no less that our connection began under auspices so much less favorable; that we had an opportunity of knowing each other's minds in times when men's minds are brought to the proof—times of trial and difficulty. I had the satisfaction of avowing to you, and you the candour and magnanimity to approve the principles and opinions by which my public conduct had always been guided, at a period when the soundness of those opinions and the application of those principles was matter of question and controversy. We cannot doubt, therefore, of our cordial concurrence with each other, if any new occasion of distress or embarrassment should unhappily arise. In the mean time I am sure we shall be willing to bury the recollection of all our differences with others in that general feeling of exultation in which all opinions happily combine. I now propose to you.

"The health of the worthy President of this Assembly."

"The immortal Memory of the Right Honourable William Pitt, whose system and principles are leading the contest to so glorious an issue,

Song,—"The Pilot that weather'd the storm."

Mr. Canning then rose, and said,

"Gentlemen, in the enjoyments of social or domestic life there is no man who has not felt when any particular gratification is set before him, a sensation of regret for the absence of some dear friend with whom he would have been delighted to have shared it. These feelings Gentlemen, which we have all experienced in the circle of our families I am sure we all feel on public grounds, at the present time in reference to the great name which has just been brought before us. Gentlemen, we know that up to the period at which by the blessing of Providence the late auspicious change has taken place in the affairs of the world, in every moment of distress and difficulty the name of that great man has been brought forward by his enemies, as the source of all the sufferings, and the origin of all the difficulties which we have undergone.

"The evil that men do lives after them,
"The good is oft interred with their bones."

so let it not be of Mr. Pitt. If enmity is still alive and active against him, let those who admired him when living acknowledge in the events of this time the fruits of his long and anxious labours, and while reposing under the safety to which his counsils have ultimately led, let them mingle with the enjoyment of that repose a grateful recollection of him to whom they are indebted for it. Gentlemen, it seldom happens that great men reap during their lives the full harvest of all their toils. Contentions, passions, enterprise, and the full operations of a system is not always seen, and is seldom acknowledged, while the author of it is an object of rivalry or of envy. But Gentlemen, when the history of these times comes to be read hereafter; when events are traced to their causes, posterity will acknowledge with one voice that the stand made by Mr. Pitt in the early period of the French Revolution, and to the uniform firmness of his counsel, Great Britain is indebted for her present elevation and Europe for the security which she is now about to enjoy.

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